

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE SECOND RALLY.

It cannot be said that the second annexation rally brought out much that is new or wonderful, but it demonstrates that the work of the Club is progressing along the proper lines. Among those who went into the details of why Hawaii requires annexation there was not a speaker who did not bring out a convincing argument that annexation is the salvation of the country, and that now is the accepted time. Minister Cooper said all that one in his official position could well say. After his trip through the States, his interviews with the Congressmen at Washington and men who will be prominent leaders in the next administration, he undoubtedly secured many facts for his official note book that would be interesting to the people here, but they would also be interesting and valuable to our opponents. It is not always best to show your hand when there are others in the game, and the people may rest assured that the Executive will use the information it gains from its friends in the States to the best possible advantage.

Attorney Robertson's exposition of the independence of Hawaii was a novel one and a powerful demonstration of what is profoundly impressed upon every student of Hawaiian history. It is not true that no state of our size can go on indefinitely as an independent state, but it is true that no state with the same peculiar population and subject to the designs and influence of nations whose civilization is distinctly different can continue to maintain its independence for many years.

The telling points of the evening and the points that merit particular attention at the present time were made by Senator McCandless and Mr. Thurston. Senator McCandless' assertion that the next Legislature will repeal the contract labor system, or in other words do away with the penal enforcement of the labor contract, shows which way the wind is blowing. Independent or annexed, whatever the future condition of the country may be, the contract labor system as it exists today will soon be a thing of the past. Mr. Thurston threw the clear and unrelenting truth upon the position of the sugar planter who opposes political union but hopes for commercial union with the United States. Anti-annexation planters may squirm under the plain statement of their condition, but they cannot get away from facts, and every black which they, by direct opposition or even indifference, place in the pathway of annexation will only serve to hurl the sugar industry to a doom which, but for the hopeful outlook for political union, would now be hovering over the country. The opposition planter is either hoping against fate or allowing personal prejudice to make him deaf to all warnings and blind to impending perils. Mr. Thurston went straight to the bottom of the subject and laid bare the disgraceful probabilities—not possibilities—which the people here, particularly opposition planters, are forever advising to "keep quiet." This is a time to speak out, notwithstanding an unfounded fear of the "effect abroad." The Annexation Club has taken upon itself the management of the local campaign, and it is gratifying to note the straightforward manner in which its officers and the speakers selected by them are going about their labors. Let them continue to deal in cold, unadorned facts, and inside of three months there will not be a planter, a baker or candlestick maker of sound judgment

who will not be numbered on the annexation rolls.

HAWAIIANS AND ANNEXATION.

There are very few of the older residents of Hawaii who will agree with Senator McCandless that the Hawaiians have not been taught self-respect. We must admit a failure to appreciate wherein the aboriginal race has been taught to be like children, and we doubt whether taken as a whole the race appeals for stray quarters with the same avidity as many of the white races. The trouble with the Hawaiian from a purely business standpoint is that he does not look after the stray quarters and five-cent pieces with sufficient care, and we do not know that annexation or a particular form of government or a larger immigration will eradicate a national trait as thoroughly inborn as the New England farmer's propensity to squeeze every dollar three times for luck before letting it go from his hand. If mingling with other people and competing with them will teach the self-respect to which the Senator refers, the Chinese and Japanese with whom the Hawaiians mingle freely ought to have taught the lesson by this time. The Orientals look after dollars closely enough to puzzle an Anglo-Saxon, and certainly annexation will not bring a class of more rigid financial educators.

In the annexation discussion there is no necessity to ask the question, Why is annexation best for the Hawaiian? It is quite as reasonable to ask, Why is annexation best for the Hawaiian born citizen of foreign parentage? There should be no distinction. If it were intended to rob the native Hawaiians; if the native Hawaiians were to be refused any rights and privileges enjoyed by any other citizen the situation would be quite different. What is best for Hawaii is best for the citizen of Hawaiian blood; he profits as much if not more by stable government and the guarantee against interference of foreign powers than any other citizen. He today owes the measure of moral and material progress he has gained to the kindly protection and assistance of the United States, and he has only to look upon the aboriginal races in the European possessions of the Pacific to see where he would have landed had the early settlers, the founders of American educational institutions and influences, and the United States as a nation, been less kindly disposed. Political disaster to Hawaii means disaster to the native Hawaiian; commercial disaster in Hawaii means disaster to the native Hawaiian, and the native Hawaiian will also reap his full share with every other citizen of the benefits derived by the guarantee of political solidarity and improved commercial advantages which will follow the annexation of this country to the United States.

The cry of carpet baggers and fear of new blood have no place in the consideration of annexation. The carpet bagger will come and the new blood will come. This country is so situated that they cannot be kept away, whatever our political future. We may be sure, however, that the character of our immigration under annexation will be vastly improved, the country will become a less popular resort for professional billies and beach combers; men will come here to make their homes, to identify themselves with the progress of the country, to build homes and do and think of something besides stirring up political embroglios and keeping alive the fires of national jealousy. And the native Hawaiian will profit by it, equally with every nationality now included in the citizenship of the country.

ANNEXATION LITERATURE.

When John W. Foster was in this country he stated positively to many of our principal sugar factors that in their dealings with the

United States they must decide between annexation and the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Annexation, he believed to be a surety so far as the action of the next administration was concerned, but if Hawaii desired to continue as an independent nation it would probably be only a short time before the Reciprocity Treaty was wiped out of existence. The first attack—and a very healthy one it was—upon the Treaty was made at Washington recently, and the full details of the discussion are given in another column.

We do not know that it is necessary to expand upon the meaning of what was said by the representatives of the trust and the beet sugar producers. He who runs may read, and there is no denying the fact that Hawaii and its friends must present a very strong front to meet the opponents who may now be considered as in the field, and furthermore losing no time in their efforts to gain every possible advantage. If these people oppose the Reciprocity Treaty there is no reason to doubt that they will fight the annexation of Hawaii to the last ditch. That they will be successful we do not predict, but it is well to look over the field and be prepared to force a strong campaign.

This paper has urged, in season and out of season, an increase in the descriptive literature sent out from this country, and in this particular case we wish to call attention to one literary bureau which the beet sugar boomers, who have come to be annexation fighters, have at their disposal. In the list of those present at the hearing given the sugar producers at Washington will be noted the name of Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Judd Company. As at present organized, this company publishes the Orange Judd Farmer, the American Agriculturist and the New England Homestead, all high class agricultural journals having a combined circulation of over 165,000 copies weekly. Herbert Myrick is also president of the Phelps Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass., which publishes the Farm and Home, a semi-monthly, and the weekly New York Homestead, which have a combined circulation of 500,000 copies. Mr. Myrick, besides being president of these companies, is the editor of all the publications and personally supervises every line of editorial matter published, as all the papers of both companies are printed on presses at Springfield, Mass. The fact that Mr. Myrick is associated with Oxford, and that he had the sugar beet in his bonnet in 1892, makes it very safe to predict the direction in which the influence of his papers will be thrown.

Now what literature has Hawaii put out to combat this powerful force, which although it may not directly oppose annexation, will not urge it? The papers to which we refer go all over the United States, into homes where practically nothing is known of Hawaii and its industries, except that Hawaii is in the Pacific ocean and sugar is produced there. Suppose Myrick takes it into his head to fight annexation, and follow a favorite scheme of his of urging his readers to petition Congress, what is Hawaii's preparation for dealing with this incidental phase of opposition? The annexationists cannot afford to belittle the literary bureau.

FOOT BINDING IN CHINA.

A recent chapter in the history of the foot binding custom of China brings out with striking force the hold which custom, barbaric and cruel though it may be, has upon a country. And in this particular instance there are many fashionable customs among the nations boasting a higher degree of civilization which will hardly bear comparison. A memorial to the Emperor Kwang Su on the subject of foot binding was drafted by the

foreign resident ladies' societies of China and transmitted by Mr. Denby, dean of the diplomatic corps, to the Tsung-li Yamen. The Board refused to present the memorial to the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, and their reply was couched in the following language: "In reply we beg to state that the memorial of the said societies (the Tien Tzu Hui and International Women's Union) evidences the fact that the object in view is to do good. But the usages and customs prevailing in China are different from those of Western countries. The binding of feet is a practice that has been in vogue for a very long time. Those who oppose the binding of their children's feet are not compelled to do so, while on the other hand those who wish to carry out the practice cannot be prevented from doing so. Custom has made the practice. Those in high authority cannot but allow the people to do as they are inclined in the matter of binding the feet of their children; they cannot be restrained by law."

There can be no question that foot binding is one of the most fiendish customs that fashion ever dictated in any country, civilized or uncivilized. Furthermore, every nation in which the Chinese are domiciled should pass and enforce strict laws against the practice; but to carry those laws to China and attempt to have the whole national style of foot gear upset is beyond present possibilities, as will be realized when we stop to consider the effect of a somewhat similar proposition coming from Chinese women. The Chinese would undoubtedly take exception to what they consider the immodesty of the low-necked dresses of European and American ladies; the danger to the health involved in the exposure of the chest and lungs, and comment upon the evil effects of tight lacing, which in the long run does just as much harm, if not more, than foot binding. Suppose the women of China should send a petition to the ruler of any nation of the Western hemisphere, requesting the abolition of low-necked dresses and tight lacing. What would be the result?

What the Hong Kong Press says of foot binding is true of every pernicious custom which fashion dictates: "The revolution must come from within. The first step towards the abolition of the custom is to disgust the coming young men with the disfigurement."

The United States Commissioner of Navigation in his annual report sounds the following note of warning to the Americans who are allowing the Japanese to gain possession of the trans-Pacific business: "Our maritime rank on the Pacific is now threatened by a new rival, Japan, which under liberal and progressive laws has just established a trans-Pacific steamship line to the United States, and with the co-operation of American capital is preparing to extend this service. In 1880 the tonnage of American vessels entering the United States from ports of Asia and Oceania was 283,295, and of foreign vessels it was 442,251 tons. In 1895 the American tonnage entering was 308,461 tons, the foreign tonnage 657,206 tons. The large and profitable carrying trade once conducted between Asiatic and European ports by American vessels which seldom entered American ports has almost entirely passed away. We have already seen the American flag almost wholly disappear from the mid-Atlantic, save as borne by the mail steamers of American lines, and the figures presented tend to show that the carrying trade of the Pacific is slipping from us."

News of the Cuban rebellion continues to fill column after column of American newspapers, but in the eight days since the last steamer nothing has occurred to mark any change in the situation.

Reports of discontent in Spain with the methods of Weyler and his unsuccessful efforts have been published and then denied. Maceo is again reported to be alive, but it is hardly time for that story to be denied. The wreck of the filibuster Commodore and the sorrowful condition of American prisoners in Weyler's prison furnish the only real live news matter which is not likely to be denied by the next mail. Speeches have been made in the United States Congress on the horrors of Spanish warfare, but there appears to be somewhat of a calm in the storm created by the demand for recognition of the insurgents. On the whole, however, the situation is not unfavorable to the patriots, as they are still fighting, and so long as they can keep the Spanish in the field to be stricken down with fever and use up the Spanish money, their cause may be considered a winning one.

For once in the history of the United States the national law makers seem disposed to protect labor as well as the industries, by passing immigration laws which will in a measure shut out the rag-tag of Europe that has been indiscriminately dumped into the country. Senator Lodge's bill, which passed the Senate, bars out immigrants who cannot read and write the language of their own or some other country. As a particular section of the United States constitution is selected for the test, the barrier will not be as complete as might be desired. At the same time, if the law finally passes the House, it will be a gain though ever so small in the right direction. The next move will be toward more complete restriction of illiterate and pauper immigration, and as time goes on the United States may be blessed with the complete protection which will aid in upbuilding its national manhood and womanhood as well as its material wealth.

The captain of a Japanese steamer tells a Sydney newspaper that the Japanese are being educated to eat meat so that future generations may become more imposing physically than the present rice eaters. We are informed that the movement to make the young Japanese meat eaters is "a national one, almost a patriotic one." To the Anglo-Saxon who seriously objects to any tampering with his daily food this seems next door to idiotic, but it shows up to perfection the national trait among the Japanese to do as others do. The subjects of Japan are imitators to an extreme, but they never follow a European or American example unless convinced that it will aid them in competition, and once convinced, the movement becomes a national one—almost a patriotic one.

The announcement that the British cable promoters have decided to have nothing to do with the Hawaiian Islands does not come as a surprise, but nevertheless it should stir our people to renewed action to secure communication direct with the United States. The announcement is significant in demonstrating the British policy to leave Hawaii to follow the course of destiny and gain its cable and receive its political protection from the United States, and the people of the country must direct their efforts accordingly.

The prize talkers, Corbett and Fitzsimmons, have signed an agreement to fight. If these two specimens could get off in some dark corner and so thoroughly pummel each other that they would have no more desire to talk, it would be a blessing to humanity to allow them to fight. The newspaper reading public has become heartily sick of the bruisers, and a good lively set-to in which no quarter is given and no questions asked, and both men are knocked out, would be highly appreciated.

MINISTER WILLIS' REMAINS.

Escorted to the Australia and Sent to Louisville, Ky.

The remains of the late United States Minister, Albert S. Willis, went forward by the Australia yesterday. In the forenoon a battalion from the U. S. S. Alert, under Lieutenant Lansdale, marched up to Nuuanu Cemetery and officiated as an escort from that place to the steamer. There a guard was left until the afternoon.

Since the funeral of the late Minister, the family has been sojourning with Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin at Waikiki.

Mrs. Willis has received a large number of letters of condolence from the Government, members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps and the many friends which she has made during her residence in Hawaii. An oil portrait of Minister Willis, painted by the celebrated artist, Fred Yates, on an order from Mrs. Irwin, and presented by her to Mrs. Willis, will be shipped to Louisville today. It was painted from a photograph with suggestions from Mrs. Irwin as to coloring. The likeness is that of Mr. Willis when he first came to Hawaii, and is excellent.

Wm. G. Irwin has always been a close friend of Minister Willis and an admirer of his qualities as a statesman, and W. G. Irwin & Co., representatives of J. D. Spreckels & Co., have extended to Mrs. Willis and her family the courtesies of the Oceanic Steamship Company, and as a tribute of deep respect he holds for the family and the memory of the late Minister Mr. Irwin has proffered them the use of accommodations for themselves and the remains to San Francisco.

Before the steamer sailed many friends called to express sympathy for and bid adieu to Mrs. Willis and her son, and Miss Dulaney.

Representing the Hawaiian Government were Minister Cooper and Attorney General Smith. British Commissioner, Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills, Mons. Vossion and Vizzavona of the French Consulate; Signor Canavarro of the Portuguese Legation, J. F. Hackfeld, Consul for Germany, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps were present until the time for sailing. Mrs. Willis was prostrated from the excitement of the past few days, and could not leave her cabin.

Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin and Mrs. Widdifield attended Mrs. Willis until the steamer sailed.

At San Francisco the funeral party will be met by relatives from Kentucky, who will take charge of the remains and arrange the details of the final rites at Louisville.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

We had supposed that this bugaboo was laid long ago. If Hawaii is doing so well as Mr. Foster reports under its present Government, there can be no necessity for anybody's interference; but if any European or Asiatic Government ever should attempt to interfere there, nobody can for a moment doubt what the United States would say and do. Until that improbable emergency shall arise, why not leave the Hawaiians in peace?—Philadelphia Times.

With a tariff discussion imminent in Congress, with the financial issue looming up potently, with the Cuban sympathizers massing for a bold rush upon Congress, there is now the threat that Hawaii is to be again sprung upon a long-suffering public.—Nashville American.

It is barely possible that Mr. Cleveland has so timed his next hunting excursion as to be absent when ex-Queen Liliuokalani reaches Washington. He is not to be blamed for running away from such an unpleasant reminiscence.—New York Journal.

The present friendly trade relations between this country and Mr. Dole's dominion are entirely satisfactory and far preferable to any closer connection.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

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